

Aull said he would not have raised this question, which was purely technical, had not Mr. Johnstone himself stated at Mt. Pleasant that he held the position, and were he not seeking to defend his position as member of the board of trustees of Clemson, and chairman of the board, on technical grounds. Mr. Aull contended that Mr. Johnstone's position on the Clemson board disqualified him under the constitution from holding a seat in the general assembly, and that this was no mere technicality, because the wisdom of the constitutional provision was plain to any one who would think for a moment, matters constantly coming up in the general assembly affecting the interests of Clemson. Mr. Aull's argument on this matter has been fully reported at other meetings, as have the concrete examples which he has given, even in Mr. Johnstone's case, illustrating the wisdom of the provision.

Mr. Aull cited his record showing that he had fought the extraordinary appropriations in the last general assembly and had stood for economy in the administration of government. He did not want to tear down any of the higher institutions of learning, now that they were established, but he had fought and if elected again would continue to fight what he deemed useless and extravagant appropriations to these institutions. He wanted to give them what was necessary to maintain them economically but they were now receiving \$528,000 per year for 2,000 students—\$213 per student—while the common schools were receiving only \$3.00 per child. He wanted to build up the common schools and to educate the children who could never go to college. Mr. Aull's arguments on this question have also been fully reported.

The candidates for the house of representatives took the same positions as they have taken elsewhere, but brief synopses of their speeches are given.

Mr. Godfrey Harmon, candidate for the house of representatives, stated his platform. He opposed the immigration department. He opposed the insurance department. He called attention to the increase in the tax levy, notwithstanding the vast increase in the assessment of taxable property. Taking up the State colleges, he cited the figures showing the appropriations to these higher institutions, and denouncing these appropriations as extravagant and some of them as absolutely useless. He favored biennial sessions of the legislature. He favored good roads, wanting some of the privilege tax now going to Clemson to be applied to working the roads. If that wouldn't work them then put on a commutation tax of \$3.00 or six days work, and if that still would not work them, then put on a small property tax. He wanted the county schools built up, giving them some of the money now going to the higher institutions. He stated his dog platform, wanting dogs muzzled or confined.

Maj. F. W. Higgins, candidate for the house of representatives, knew of no other one spot that he would rather visit, and he thanked the people of the community for their support of him in the past. He cited his record as a member of the general assembly. He said it was at his instigation that extra terms of court were cut out. He said he had at all times been an advocate of the strictest economy, but he did not believe in parsimony. He was in favor of Clemson and Winthrop and the other colleges, but he wanted them given just what they needed, and not another dollar. He paid a tribute to Winthrop, and said he wanted the girls, especially, educated. As to immigration, he was not in favor of hiring anybody to come here. If immigrants wanted to come, let them come and we could put them to work and let them work out their salvation with fear if not with trembling. Mr. Higgins said he favored economy in everything except in pensions to the Confederate soldier. He wanted to put Clemson and Winthrop together and run them out of one fund, and he wanted the common schools improved. He favored good roads, and was willing to have a property tax and a commutation tax just sufficient to build good roads.

Mr. Arthur Kibler, candidate for the house of representatives said it was the duty of candidates for the general assembly to tell what they would try to do if elected, but no man could say what he would do, because the legislature was composed of 24 men, all of whom had their opinions and all of whom had votes. He said he had always taken the stand in the legislature that more money was spent than ought to be spent. He said the higher institutions of learning were luxuries and not necessities. When the State had given its citizens a good

common school education it had gone as far as it was called upon to go. But the institutions were here, and not a man would be found who would want to tear them down. He believed the State ought to have an institution like the Citadel to train men to lead the citizens in time of war, and an institution like Winthrop, to train the girls. The South Carolina university would stay and Clemson would stay, and no one would go to the legislature wanting to tear them down, now that they were established. But these higher institutions ought to be run economically. Last year the revenues of Clemson were over \$200,000. Some years ago it was only \$60,000. In ten years he believed the fertilizer tax, which goes to Clemson, would reach \$250,000. Clemson ought to be run economically, and if it had too much money the boards of trustees ought to be fair enough to turn part of this fertilizer tax back into the State treasury. In the years to come if the courts should hold that only so much as the actual cost of inspecting fertilizers could be charged, then if Clemson was continued and it cost as much as it did now to run it, it would take a direct tax of over \$200,000.

He would ever oppose putting a dispensary back in the county, and would oppose the sale of whiskey as a beverage in any form. As to immigration, when the department was established it was with the purpose of bringing in only a certain class of immigrants and he believed in being careful as to the kind of immigrants who were brought in. He discussed the common schools and spoke of his friendship to the common schools. He discussed the finances of the county, and wanted the county put on a cash basis.

Mr. Jno. M. Taylor, candidate for the house of representatives, said he was sorry the county didn't have any money today. It was the fault either of the members of the legislature, or of the supervisors. Whose fault it was he wouldn't say, leaving that for them. He spoke of his record as a member of the house of representatives. He said he had voted to repeal the Act establishing the immigration department, and failing in that he had voted to knock out the appropriation for it, but that had failed. He wanted the higher institutions maintained economically. He favored good roads, and the only way to build them was for every man to bear his portion of the expense. The railroads should bear their part and the towns should bear their part. If every man bore his equal share of the burden the people would be loyal, and good roads would be built. Mr. Taylor spoke of the progress of South Carolina and the whole country along all lines.

Mr. Os. Wells, candidate for the house of representatives, was not present.

Dr. C. T. Wyche, candidate for the house of representatives, began by referring to the services in the general assembly of the Rev. J. A. Sligh, who, he said, had ever stood for the best interests of his people. Dr. Wyche said he had always advocated economy in the administration of the government. He referred to his pure food law, and explained its details and advantages. He said the protection was costing the State \$1,000 a year, for a chemist, but if it cost \$5,000 it would be well worth it, because it afforded \$100,000 worth of protection. If he had all the money that had been wasted on impurities which this law was a protection against, he could macadamize every road in the county. Dr. Wyche said he had voted for economical appropriations by the legislature, but he had voted for the dormitory at Winthrop. He said Winthrop was doing a magnificent work, and the dormitory was a necessity, as he saw it. He had led the fight to exempt farmers' mutual insurance companies from the operation of the law requiring a bond by insurance companies because the farmers' mutual companies had no surplus on hand and to give a bond would work a hardship on them, and yet it was good and safe insurance and kept the people's money at home. And he had succeeded in convincing the legislature that these companies should be exempted. He favored the creation of the office of State health officer, explaining its advantages and what a protection it would be to the people.

Mr. J. S. Dominick, candidate for the house, was not present.

Mr. H. H. Evans, candidate for the house of representatives, called attention to the \$6,000,000 debt of the State and jumped on extravagant appropriations. He was not against the higher institutions of learning, but he did not want them maintained in a manner to the

harm of the common schools or in such manner as to place a grievous burden upon the people. He believed in giving the State colleges what was necessary, but he did not believe in the extraordinary extravagance which had been practiced. The farmers alone had paid for Clemson's support over \$3,000,000, and it was today almost impossible for a poor man's son to attend Clemson. He was against unnecessary appropriations. He was against the immigration department. He favored good roads, and wanted to sell the State farms and put the convicts on the roads and change the constitution, if necessary, so as to put part of the privilege tax on the roads. He was against the lien law, believing it had served its purpose.

For Superintendent of Education. Messrs. J. B. O'Neill Holloway, B. L. Jones, and J. S. Wheeler, candidates for county superintendent of education, were introduced and made good addresses along educational lines.

Chairman Leitzsey thanked the people, on behalf of the candidates for their close attention and for a most pleasant and enjoyable day.

FRIEND OF PLANT LIFE.

John Ranwolph's Rebuke of a Youth Who Had Felled a Young Hickory.

An old, weather beaten, one-room building standing in the courtyard at Kenbridge, Lanenburg county, Va., is the office in which John Randolph of Roanoke practiced law. It was the custom of the times to build these little offices on the courtyard green, and many a famous lawyer has worked up his case in such an odd little shelter. No building of the kind, however, was ever occupied by a lawyer of more interesting and unique character than this little office at Kenbridge. One of Randolph's peculiarities dwelt upon by Powhatan Bouldin and illustrated by an incident which proves that the stern and eccentric man formed a society, all by himself, for the prevention of cruelty to plants. The story is told by a friend of Randolph's nephew:

When I was a boy I visited at Roanoke. The house was completely environed by trees and underwood and seemed to be in a dense virgin forest. Mr. Randolph would not permit even a switch to be cut near the house.

Without being aware of this one day I committed a serious trespass. My friend Tudor and I were roving about when I, perceiving a straight young hickory about an inch thick, felled it.

Tudor said his uncle would be very angry, so I immediately went and informed him what I had ignorantly done and expressed my regret.

Mr. Randolph took the stick and looked pensively at it as if commiserating its fate. Then gazing at me he said:

"I would not have had this done for fifty Spanish milled dollars!"

I had 75 cents and had entertained some idea of offering it, but when I heard about the fifty dollars I was afraid of insulting him by such meagre compensation.

"Did you want this for a cane?"

"No, sir."

"No, you are not old enough to need a cane. Did you want it for any particular purpose?"

"No, sir. I only saw that it was a pretty stick and thought I'd cut it."

"We can be justified in taking animal life only to furnish food or to remove a hurtful object. We cannot be justified in taking even vegetable life without some useful object in view. Now God Almighty planted this thing and you have killed it without any adequate object. It would have grown into a large nut tree and furnished food for many squirrels. I hope and believe you will never do so again."

"Never, sir, never!" I cried.

He put the stick into a corner and I escaped to Tudor. It was some time before I could cut a switch or fishing rod without feeling I was doing some sort of violence to the vegetable kingdom.—Youth's Companion.

NOTICE OF DRAWING JURY. Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August at 9 o'clock a. m., in the office of the clerk of court we the undersigned jury commissioners will openly and publicly draw the names of thirty-six men who shall serve as petit jurors for the court of common pleas which will convene at Newberry C. H., S. C., on the 14th day of September and continue for one week.

Jno. L. Epps,
Wm. W. Cromer,
Jno. C. Goggans,
Jury Commissioners for Newberry county, S. C.
Aug. 13th, 1908.

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124th Year Begins September 25th.

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If you are interested in the purchase of a PIANO or an ORGAN, we want to sell you one. Don't think you must go to some mail order house to buy a low priced piano or organ; nor outside of South Carolina to get the best piano or organ. We have a great variety of grades, and all styles, at prices which cannot fail to interest you. We are manufacturers' factory representatives for several of the largest and most famous makers of pianos and organs.

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Columbia, S. C., to Wilmington, N. C., \$6.00.

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